MEN OF MARK

CONTEMPORARY PORTRAITS

OF

DISTINGUISHED MEN

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MEN OF MARK

A GALLERY OF CONTEMPORARY

PORTRAITS

OF MEN DISTINGUISHED IN THE SENATE, THE CHURCH, IN SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND ART, THE ARMY, NAVY, LAW, MEDICINE, ETC.

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HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

FREDERICK William Nicholas Charles, Crown Prince of the German Empire and of Prussia, only son of the Emperor William and of the Empress Louise Augusta Catherina, one of the daughters of the late Grand Duke Charles Frederick of Saxe-Weimar, was born in the new palace at Potsdam on the 18th of October, 1831. Like all the Princes of the Royal House of Hohenzollern, the young Prince had to embrace the military career from his earliest boyhood. As he was also regarded as the probable heir to the throne of Prussia, he received an excellent education under various tutors (one of whom was the celebrated Professor Ernst Curtius), and visited the University of Bonn. He evinced a special predilection for historical studies, and obtained the degree of Doctor from the Universities of Bonn and Oxford. His noble, frank, and firm character, his cordial benevolence, and his true courtesy, won for him the affection of all classes of his countrymen, and have contributed in no slight degree to bring the people of Southern Germany into closer bonds of union with their North-German brethren. He married on 25th of January, 1858, Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland. His first experience of actual warfare was obtained in Schleswig in the year 1864. Two years later, when the war broke out between Prussia and Austria, the chief of his staff was Major-General von Blumenthal, and he had under his orders three army corps, besides the Guard Corps. The Crown Prince led his army, composed of 125,000 men from Silesia, through the passes of the Sudetic Hills, an operation exposed to great difficulties and to considerable danger. By a series of brilliant operations the army pushed its way through the mountains, fighting severe actions at Trautenau, Nachod, Skalitz, and Schweinschädel. Before he had practically effected his junction with Prince Frederick Charles, the Austrian General, Benedek, had made preparations to attack the latter with superior force, and the battle of Sadowa or Könnigrätz was the result (July 3, 1866). In the middle of that memorable engagement the Crown Prince appeared on the field at Chlum, unexpected by the Austrians; he struck the heart of the

Austrian position, and decided the fortunes of the day. The victorious Crown Prince was decorated on the battle-field by his enraptured father, with the highest Prussian Military Order, *Pour le Mérite.* His march from Miletin to Könnigrätz, and his series of victories on entering Bohemia, established his reputation as an energetic commander. After four years of peace, in the course of which he visited Egypt and Palestine, on the occasion of the opening of the Suez Canal, the Crown Prince was called upon to act a most conspicuous part in the war that broke out between France and Germany. The close of July, 1870, found him on the Rhine frontier, in command of the third German Army, comprising the 5th, 6th, and 11th North German Corps, the 1st and 2nd Bavarian Corps, and the divisions furnished by Baden, Würtemberg, and Hesse—in all about 200,000 men and 500 guns. On the 4th of August he vigorously attacked the position held at Weissenburg by that portion of Marshal Mac Mahon's Corps, which was commanded by General Abel Douay. The French were repulsed and dispersed after a severe struggle. Following up this important victory, the Crown Prince attacked on the 6th the united Army Corps of Generals Mac Mahon, Failly, and Canrobert, drawn up in position at Woerth. Mac Mahon had under him 50,000 men in all, and occupied a strong defensive position on the slopes of the Vosges. The Crown Prince arrived from Weissenburg on the evening of the 5th with an army of 130,000 men, and began the attack at seven the next morning. The French line was turned at two points, and their left and centre broken, notwithstanding a desperate charge of cavalry, which was ordered by Mac Mahon as a last resort. On the 16th the Crown Prince marched into Nancy. During the fighting in the neighbourhood of Metz, he remained there as a protection to the German troops, and subsequently he marched southward on Commercy, Bar-le-Duc, Point-du-jour, and Vitry, in order to prevent communication being established by the Army of the Meuse between Bazaine and Mac Mahon, and to cut off the retreat of the latter to Paris. At the famous engagement near Sédan (September 1) his troops were engaged against the greater part of Mac Mahon's forces; and the Germans succeeded in crossing the river Meuse, this extremely difficult operation being effected by the Crown Prince with his Prussians and Würtembergers, supported by the Bavarians under General von der Tann. He next made his way towards Paris, entered Versailles on the 20th of September, commenced to throw additional troops round the capital, and remained in the vicinity of the invested city until after the conclusion of peace. At the King's head-quarters at Versailles, the Crown Prince was on the 28th of October created Field-Marshal; a rank from which a family custom in Brandenburg and Prussia had up to that time excluded the Princes of the reigning house. A decree issued on the 18th January, 1871, when King William of Prussia was proclaimed German Emperor in the palace of the French kings at Versailles, conferred on the Crown Prince of Prussia the title of "Crown Prince of the Ger-

man Empire," with the prefix of "Imperial Highness." After the signing of the preliminaries of peace, he left Versailles, on the 7th of March, 1871, and on the 20th triumphantly entered Berlin, where on the 22nd he received the Grand Cross of the Order of the Iron Cross. When the victorious troops returned to Berlin and Munich, the Crown Prince was most enthusiastically greeted by the populace, and he has since met with an equally cordial reception every year on his visits to South Germany for the purpose of inspecting the Second German army. The Crown Prince is a liberal patron of science and art, and it was in consequence of his encouragement that the excavations at Olympia were undertaken. By his marriage with the Princess Royal of Great Britain, he has had eight children—Frederick William Victor Albert, born January 27, 1859; Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, born July 24, 1860, married on February 18, 1879, to Bernard, hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen and Hildburghausen; Albert William Henry, born August 20, 1862; Francis Frederick Sigismund, born September 15, 1864, died June 18, 1866; Frederica Amelia Wilhelmina Victoria, born April 12, 1866; Joachim Frederick Ernest Waldemar, born February 10, 1868, died of diphtheria, March 27, 1879; Sophia Dorothea Ulrica Alice, born June 14, 1870; and Margaret Beatrice Feodore, born April 22, 1872. His Imperial Highness is a Field-Marshal General; Inspector General of the Fourth Inspection of the Army of the German Empire; Field-Marshal General in Russia; President of the Commission for the Defence of the Country; Chief of the 1st Grenadier ("Crown Prince") Regiment of East Prussia, No. 1; of the 2nd Regiment of Silesian Grenadiers, No. 11; of the 5th Westphalian Infantry, No. 53; of the 2nd Regiment of Silesian Dragoons, No. 8; and of the 6th Regiment of Baden Infantry, No. 114; attached to the Regiment of Pomeranian Cuirassiers; Second Commander of the First (Berlin) Battalion of the Landwehr Guards; Governor of Pomerania; Chief of the 11th Regiment of Russian Hussars ("Isum"); of the Austrian Infantry Regiment, No. 20; of the Regiment of Bavarian Lancers, No. 1; and of the Saxon 2nd Regiment of Hussars; Rector of the University of Königsberg; Doctor of Bonn and Oxford; Protector of the Royal Museums; Vice-Protector of the three Grand Lodges of Germany; Knight Grand Cross of the high military order *Pour le Mérite;* and of the Iron Cross, &c. &c.

THE RIGHT HON.

RICHARD ASSHETON CROSS, M.P.,

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT,

WAS born at Red Scar, near Preston, May 30, 1823, being the third son of the late William Cross, Esq., by Ellen, daughter of the late Edward Chaffers, Esq. He was educated at Rugby School and at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. in 1846). In 1849 he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and for several years he went the Northern Circuit. In 1852 he married Georgiana, daughter of the late Thomas Lyon, Esq., of Appleton Hall, Warrington. He was elected M.P. for Preston in the Conservative interest in March, 1857, and continued to represent that borough till March, 1862. At the general election of December, 1868, he came forward as a Conservative candidate for South-West Lancashire, in opposition to Mr. Gladstone. The election, which was watched with great interest throughout the kingdom, terminated as follows:—For Mr. Cross (Conservative), 7,729 votes; for Mr. Turner (Conservative), 7,676; for Mr. Gladstone (Liberal), 7,415; for Mr. Grenfell (Liberal), 6,939. At the general election of 1874 Mr. Cross was returned without opposition. On the formation of Mr. Disraeli's administration, Mr. Cross was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, February 21, 1874, on which day he was sworn of the Privy Council. Mr. Cross has been instrumental in passing the following important Acts of Parliament:—Municipal Elections Act, 1859; Church Rates Amendment Bill, 1861; Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Act, 1875; Labour Laws Amendment Act, 1875; Commons Act, 1876; Prisons Act, 1877; Factories Acts, 1874 and 1878; Bishoprics Act, 1878; Summary Jurisdiction Bill, 1878-79. His administration of the Home Office has met with universal approval, and by his skill in debate he has rendered valuable aid to the Government, whose Eastern policy he has recently vindicated in several powerful speeches. He was elected a Bencher of the Inner Temple in 1876. The University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1877, and the University of Cambridge that of LL.D. October 24, 1878. Mr. Cross is a member of the Committee of Council on Education, and an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England; a magistrate for Cheshire and Lancashire, a Deputy-Lieutenant for the latter county, and Chairman of the Lancashire Quarter Sessions. He is the compiler of two legal works, "The Acts relating to the Settlement and Removal of the Poor;" and "The General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace: their jurisdiction and practice in other than criminal matters," written in conjunction with Mr. H. Leeming, second edition, 1876.

THE RIGHT REV.

EDWARD WHITE BENSON, D.D.

LORD BISHOP OF TRURO,

ELDEST son of Edward White Benson, Esq., of Birmingham, Heath, and formerly of York, was born at Birmingham in the year 1829. He was educated under the Rev. James Prince Lee, afterwards first Bishop of Manchester, at King Edward's School, Birmingham, where Professor Westcott, Professor Lightfoot, and other distinguished Cambridge scholars were at the same time under Dr. Lee, and thence proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar and Fellow, and where he graduated B.A. in 1852 as a First Class in classical honours, and Senior Chancellor's Classical Medallist, obtaining also the place of a Senior Optime in the mathematical tripos and the "Members Prize" for Latin Prose Essay. He graduated M.A. in 1855, B.D. in 1862, and D.D. in 1867. For some years he was Tutor of the School House in Rugby school, and he held the head mastership of Wellington College from its first opening in 1858, down to 1872, when he was appointed a Canon Residentiary and Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral, having held the prebend of Heydour with Walton in the same Cathedral for three years previously. He was a select preacher to the University of Cambridge (1864 and in 1871) and to the University of Oxford (1875-76). For several years he was Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln. In December, 1876, he was nominated by the Crown, on the recommendation of the Earl of Beaconsfield, to the newly-founded Bishopric of Truro, and he received episcopal consecration in St. Paul's Cathedral, April 25, 1877. The diocese, which has been taken out of the diocese of Exeter, and is virtually a restoration of the ancient British See of Cornwall, consists of the county of Cornwall, the Isles of Scilly, and five parishes of Devonshire, constituting the Archdeaconry of Cornwall; with the church of St. Mary, Truro, as a Cathedral. His lordship has published "Σαλπισει. A Memorial Sermon preached after the death of Dr. J. P. Lee, Bishop of Manchester," 1870; "Work, Friendship, Worship," being three sermons preached before the University of Cambridge in 1871; "Boy-Life, its trial, its strength, its fulness. Sundays in Wellington College, 1859-73." London. 8vo. 1874. "Single-Heart." London, 1877; besides other sermons and essays. Dr. Benson married, in 1859, Mary, daughter of the late Rev. William Sidgwick, of Skipton, Yorkshire.

WILLIAM GIFFORD PALGRAVE,

SON of the late Sir Francis Palgrave, the eminent antiquary, was born in Westminster, in 1826, and educated at the Charterhouse, where he was "captain" and gold medallist of his year. He was elected to a scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford, and graduated in 1846, taking a first class in classics, and a second class in mathematics. In 1847 he was appointed a second lieutenant in the 8th Bombay Native Infantry. After a short period of service he became connected with the Order of the Jesuits, and during his engagement with the French and Italian branches of that institution, resided in Southern India till June, 1853; at Rome, till the autumn of 1855; and subsequently in Syria and Palestine, where he was actively employed in the interests of the Order till 1860, by which time he had acquired a complete mastery of the Arabic language, both literary and vernacular. Summoned to France in 1860, by Napoleon III., to give an account of the Syrian disturbances and massacres, at which he had been present and narrowly escaped with his life, he returned to Syria in 1861, charged with the task of exploring Central and Eastern Arabia. During his prolonged and varied residence in the East, he acquired such a familiarity with Arabic and the Arabs that he was looked on by the latter as one of their own leaders and sheykhs, and on several occasions he acted as "Imam" and "Khatub" in their mosques. In 1865 Mr. Palgrave, having obtained the permission of the French Emperor, published "A Narrative of a Year's Journey through Central and Eastern Arabia" (1862-63). The reserve necessarily maintained by the author respecting the precise object of his wanderings tended to increase the interest of the public in this remarkable publication. Having at last returned to England, Mr. Palgrave was sent out by the English Government on special service for the release of Consul Cameron, and the other prisoners in Abyssinia, in July, 1865, and remained in Egypt, by order, till June, 1866, when he returned to England. He was appointed Consul at Soukem-Kaleh in 1866, at Trebizond in 1867, at St. Thomas in 1873, at Manila in 1876, and Consul-General in the Principality of Bulgaria in 1878. His latest works are "Essays on Eastern Questions," 1872; "Hermann-Agha: an Eastern Narrative," a novel, 1873; and "Dutch Guiana," 1876. Mr. Palgrave is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical and the Royal Asiatic Societies, and an honorary member of several foreign scientific institutions.

VERY REV. ARTHUR P. STANLEY, D.D.

THE VERY REVEREND

ARTHUR PENRHYN STANLEY, D.D., F.R.S.,

DEAN OF WESTMINSTER,

IS the son of the late Edward Stanley, D.D., Bishop of Norwich, and cousin of the late Lord Stanley of Alderley. He was born December 13th, 1815, while his father was rector of Alderley, Cheshire, and resided there. From Rugby School, where he was a favourite pupil of Dr. Arnold's, he passed to Balliol College, Oxford, where he was elected scholar. After gaining the Ireland Scholarship, and the Newdigate Prize, he took a first class in classics in 1837, and won the Latin Essay prize and the English Essay prize. In 1838 he was elected a Fellow of University College, of which he was tutor for twelve years. In 1844 he made his first venture in the world of letters, by the publication of his "Life of Dr. Arnold," which was followed by "Sermons and Essays on the Apostolic Age" (1846), a biography of his father (1850), and "Sinai and Palestine in connection with their History" (1856). Dr. Stanley had in the winter of 1852, and the spring of 1853, visited the scenes of sacred history in Egypt, Arabia, and Syria, and this last-named volume was the first fruit of the journey. Dr. Stanley again went to the Holy Land, as one of the suite of the Prince of Wales, in 1862, of which the memorial remains in "Scenes in the East." In 1850 he was appointed secretary to the Oxford University Commission. In 1851 he became Canon of Canterbury. In 1856 he was appointed Chaplain to the Bishop of London, and in 1856-7 Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford, and Canon of Christ Church. He was nominated Dean of Westminster in 1863, in succession to Dr. Trench, who had been promoted to the see of Dublin. Dean Stanley is one of the most accomplished and liberal theologians in the Anglican communion; he took part in the proceedings of the "Old Catholic" Congress held at Cologne in 1872, and at the close of that year he was for the second time elected Select Preacher to the University of Oxford, in the face of a vehement opposition. His enthusiastic reception in the United States in 1878 proved that he is equally popular on both sides of the Atlantic. Among his most admired writings are an edition and translation of "The Epistles to the Corinthians," "Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church," "Lectures on the History of the Eastern Church," "Historical Memorials of Canterbury," and "Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey," "Lectures on the Church of Scotland," "Addresses and Lectures at St. Andrew's."

THE HON. SIR JOHN MELLOR,

JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE,

AS son of John Mellor, Esq., of Leicester, by Catherine his wife. He was born at Hollinwood House in the borough of Oldham, on the first day of the year 1809, and was privately educated. He was called to the bar by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple in June, 1833; went the Midland circuit, and was in 1851 appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel, and elected a bencher of his Inn. Being desirous to enter Parliament, he presented himself to the electors of Warwick, at the general election in the summer of 1852, as a candidate, in the Liberal interest, for the representation of that borough; but was defeated by a small majority. However, at a bye-election for Great Yarmouth in August, 1857, he was elected as an independent supporter of Lord Palmerston, and he continued to sit for that borough till April, 1859. At the general election which then ensued he was returned in succession to Mr. Walter, as one of the members for Nottingham, his colleague being Mr. Charles Paget, and he represented that borough until his Parliamentary career was cut short by his elevation to the judicial bench. In the meantime he had been steadily devoting himself to his profession. From 1849 till 1852 he was Recorder of Warwick, and from February, 1855, till November, 1861, Recorder of Leicester. On the retirement, through ill health, of Sir Hugh Hill, Mr. Mellor was, in November, 1861, appointed to succeed him as one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench, and afterwards received the honour of knighthood. By the operation of the Judicature Act, Sir John Mellor, like all the other Judges of the Superior Courts, became a Judge of the High Court of Justice. He married, in 1833, Elizabeth Cooke, only child of William Moseley, Esq., of Peckham Rye, Surrey, and his eldest son is Mr. Mellor, Q.C., of the Midland circuit.

JOHN HALL GLADSTONE, ESQ.,

Ph.D., F.R.S.,

PRESIDENT OF THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY,

WAS born on the 7th of March, 1827, and after receiving a sound preliminary education at home, he studied chemistry at University College, London, under Professor Graham, and at the University of Giessen, under the celebrated Professor Liebig, whose class was attended by students from all parts of Western Europe and America. He took the degree of Doctor in Philosophy in the year 1848. From 1850 to 1852 Dr. Gladstone lectured on chemistry at St. Thomas's Hospital, and in 1853 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. He was a member of the Royal Commission on Lighthouses, Buoys, and Beacons from 1859 to 1862; a member of the Gun-Cotton Committee, which was appointed by the War Office, from 1864 to 1868; and Fullerian Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution from 1874 to 1877. He was President of the Physical Society from its formation in 1874 to 1876; and he has occupied the Presidential Chair of the Chemical Society since 1877. For the last thirty-two years Dr. Gladstone has been constantly engaged in scientific research, principally in chemistry, spectroscopy, and optics. The results of his investigations have for the most part been contributed to the Royal and Chemical Societies, and to the British Association. Those in the "Philosophical Transactions" are on the laws of chemical combination, and the refraction of light by compound and elementary substances. He is also the author of a biography of the late Professor Michael Faraday. In the midst of his scientific labours Dr. Gladstone has found leisure to take part in various philanthropic and religious movements. Under the auspices of the Christian Evidence Society he delivered, and subsequently published two lectures, the one on "Points of supposed Collision between the Scriptures and Natural Science" (1872), and the other on "Miracles as Credentials of a Revelation." Since 1873 Dr. Gladstone has been one of the representatives of the Chelsea division on the School Board for London, and he is Chairman of the Books Sub-Committee. With the object of facilitating the work of practical education he published, in 1878, a very suggestive brochure on "Spelling Reform, from an Educational Point of View."

THE REVEREND

JOSEPH BARBER LIGHTFOOT, D.D.,

BISHOP DESIGNATE OF DURHAM,

WAS born at Liverpool in 1828, and received his education at King Edward's School, Birmingham, under the Rev. James Prince Lee, afterwards first Bishop of Manchester. From Birmingham he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship in 1849, and graduated B.A. in 1851, as Senior Classic, Chancellor's Medallist, and a Wrangler. In 1853 he was Norrisian University Prizeman, and he proceeded M.A. in the next year, having been previously (in 1852) elected to a fellowship in his college. In 1854 he was ordained Deacon by the late Bishop of Manchester, by whom he was admitted to Priest's Orders in 1858. Dr. Lightfoot was appointed Tutor of Trinity College in 1857; Hulsean Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge in 1861; Chaplain to the late Prince Consort in 1861; Honorary Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty in 1862; Examining Chaplain to Dr. Tait, Bishop of London, in 1862; D.D. in 1864; Whitehall Preacher in 1866; Examining Chaplain to Dr. Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1868; Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's in 1871; Honorary Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1872; one of the Deputy Clerks of the Closet to Her Majesty in 1875; and Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge in 1875. He is a member of the Committee for the Revision of the English Version of the New Testament. He is also a member of the Cambridge University Commission; and has been Select Preacher at Oxford and at Cambridge. In January, 1879, Dr. Lightfoot was nominated by the Crown, on the recommendation of the Earl of Beaconsfield, to fill the see of Durham, which had become vacant by the resignation of the Right Rev. Charles Baring, D.D. Dr. Lightfoot has published "St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians; a revised text, with introduction, notes, and dissertations," 1865, 5th edition, 1876; "St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians; a revised text, with introduction, notes, and dissertations," 1868, 4th edition, 1878; "St. Clement of Rome; the two Epistles to the Corinthians; a revised text, with introduction and notes," 1869; "On a Fresh Revision of the English New Testament," 1871, 2nd edition, 1872; "St. Paul's Epistles to the Colossians and to Philemon; a revised text, &c.," 1875, 3rd edition, 1879; "St. Clement of Rome; an Appendix containing the newly-recovered portions, &c.," 1877; and several sermons delivered on special occasions. He also edited the late Dean Mansel's treatise on "The Gnostic Heresies of the First and Second Centuries," 1875; and he has contributed articles to Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," Smith's "Dictionary of Christian Antiquities," and the "Contemporary Review."

SIR SAMUEL WHITE BAKER, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.S.A., F.R.G.S.,

AFRICAN EXPLORER,

ELDEST son of the late Samuel Baker, Esq., of Lypiatt Park, Gloucestershire, was born in London in 1821, and educated at a private school, and in Germany. He married in 1843, Henrietta, daughter of Rev. Charles Martin. In 1847 he established an agricultural settlement and sanatorium at Newera Ellia, in the mountains of Ceylon, at an altitude of 6,200 feet above the sea-level. In 1854 he retired from Ceylon, and after the death of his first wife, in 1855, he proceeded to the Crimea, being subsequently engaged in the organization of the first railway in Turkey. In 1861 he commenced an enterprise entirely at his own cost for the discovery of the Nile Sources, in the hope of meeting the Government expedition under the command of Captain Speke, which had started from Zanzibar for the same object. Having married, in 1860, Florence, daughter of M. Finnian von Sass, he was accompanied throughout this arduous journey by his wife. Leaving Cairo April 15, 1861, he reached on June 13 the junction of the Atbara with the Nile. For nearly a year he explored the regions of Abyssinia, from whence comes the Blue Nile, and in June, 1862, descended to Khartoum, at the junction of the Blue and the White Nile. Here he organized a party of ninety-six persons to explore the course of the latter river. They set out in December, 1862, and reached Gondokoro in February, 1863. Here Baker had the good fortune to meet Captains Speke and Grant, who had succeeded in reaching the Lake Victoria N'yanza, which they believed to be the ultimate source of the Nile. Baker, having resolved to supplement their explorations, started from Gondokoro by land, March 26, 1863, without either interpreter or guide, in defiance of the opposition of the slave-hunters who attempted to bar his progress. On March 14, 1864, he came in sight of a great fresh-water lake, the "Mwoolan N'zige," until then unknown, which he named the Albert N'yanza. After navigating the lake he set out on his homeward journey. On his return to England in 1866 he was created a knight, and he received other marks of distinction. In 1869 he was created a Pasha and Major-General by the Sultan of Turkey, and appointed to command the Khedive of Egypt's military expedition for the purpose of subjugating the lawless tribes in the White Nile region, and suppressing the slave trade. Having accomplished these objects he returned in 1873. His explorations and adventures he has described in several well-known works which have had a large circulation.

ERSKINE NICOL, ESQ., A.R.A.,

IS a native of Leith in Scotland. He was born in the year 1825, and was admitted to the Trustees Academy, Edinburgh, as a student before he had completed his thirteenth year, where he received his art education under the late Sir William Allan and Mr. Thomas Duncan. At the age of twenty-one he went to reside in Ireland, where he remained for three or four years. It was this residence in the sister isle which decided the painter's choice of his peculiar field of representation, for most of his subsequent pictures have been Irish in subject. From Ireland he returned to Edinburgh, and after exhibiting there for some time he was elected a member of the Royal Scottish Academy. In the year 1862 he settled in London, and since that date he has been a regular contributor to the annual exhibitions of the Royal Academy in Trafalgar Square and Burlington House. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in June, 1866. His principal pictures are :—"Notice to Quit," in 1862; "Insolvent," "Waiting an Answer," "The Hope of the Family," and "Renewal of the Lease Refused," in 1863; "Among the Old Masters," and "Waiting for the Train," in 1864; "A Deputation," in 1865; "Both Puzzled," "Paying the Rent," and "Missed It," in 1866; "A Country Booking Office," and "Kiss an' Make it Up," in 1867; "Waiting at the Cross Roads," and "A China Merchant," in 1868; "A Disputed Boundary," in 1869; "How it was she was Delayed," "On the Look-Out," "The Fisher's Knot," and "The Children's Fairing," in 1871; "His Bá-bees," "The Play Hour," and "Bothered," in 1872; "Pro Bono Publico," "Steady, Johnnie," and "Past Work," in 1873; "A Dander after the Rain," and "When There's Nothing Else to Do," in 1874; "The New Vintage," "Always Tell the Truth," and "The Sabbath Day," in 1875; "A Storm at Sea," and "Looking out for a Safe Investment," in 1876; "His Legal Adviser," and "Unwillingly to School," in 1877; "A Colorado Beetle," "The Lonely Tenant of the Glen," "The Missing Boat," and "Under a Cloud," in 1878.

THE RIGHT REVEREND

JAMES RUSSELL WOODFORD, D.D.,

BISHOP OF ELY,

S son of James Russell Woodford, Esq., by Fanny, daughter of Robert Appleton, Esq., of Henley-on-Thames. He was born at Henley, April 30, 1820. From Merchant Taylors' school he was sent to Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated 1842, obtaining honours as a senior optime in the mathematical tripos and in the second class of the classical tripos. He was ordained Deacon in 1843, and Priest in 1844. He was second master of Bishop's College, Bristol, from 1842 to 1845, and then perpetual curate of St. Saviour, Coalpit Heath, Gloucestershire, till 1848, when he was appointed incumbent of the new district church of St. Mark's, Easton, a suburb of Bristol. In 1855 he was presented by the late Bishop Monk to the vicarage of Kempsford, Gloucestershire, which he held until 1868, when he was appointed vicar of Leeds, succeeding Dr. Atlay in that important position, on the elevation of the latter to the see of Hereford. Mr. Woodford was a proctor for the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol in the Lower House of the Convocation of Canterbury, and afterwards in the Convocation of York for the diocese of Ripon. He was also for some years examining chaplain to the late Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, and afterwards of Winchester, who in 1867 bestowed on him an honorary canonry in Christ Church, Oxford. In 1867 he was nominated an Honorary Chaplain, and subsequently Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; he was appointed Select Preacher before the University of Cambridge, in 1864, 1867, and 1873. He was nominated to the Bishopric of Ely, when Dr. Harold Browne was translated to Winchester, and was consecrated in Westminster Abbey, December 14, 1873. In addition to a large number of single sermons, his lordship has published, "Sermons preached in various Churches of Bristol," 1851; "The Church Past and Present," 1852; "Holy Week Lectures," 1855; "Occasional Sermons," 2 vols., 1856-58; "Ordination Sermons preached in the dioceses of Oxford and Winchester, 1860-72;" "Ordination Lectures," 1861; and "Christian Sanctity," four sermons, 1863. He is the author of the Notes on the Epistles to the Corinthians and the Pastoral Epistles in the Commentary on the New Testament put forth by the Christian Knowledge Society. Whilst vicar of Leeds he set on foot middle-class schools on a large scale in connection with the parish church. These schools at once took root. They are now held in a stately building raised by subscription, and provide education for 500 children, boys and girls, at a charge which renders them entirely self-sustaining.

THE RIGHT HON.

SIR FITZ-ROY EDWARD KELLY,

LORD CHIEF BARON OF THE EXCHEQUER,

SON of Captain Robert Hawke Kelly, R.N., by Isabel, daughter of Captain Fordyce, carver and cup-bearer to King George III., was born in London October 9, 1796. After serving a portion of his time in the office of an eminent firm of solicitors in the City, he was tempted to aspire to higher views, and he accordingly became a student of Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the bar in 1824. In a few years he became leader of the Norfolk circuit, and in 1834 he was made a King's Counsel. For a long period he enjoyed a professional practice more extensive and universal than that of any other member of the English bar. He showed himself to be a finished advocate as well as an able lawyer, and the skill and subtlety he displayed in the management of his cases has perhaps never been surpassed. In 1835 he was elected M.P. for Ipswich, in the Tory interest, but was unseated on petition. In 1838, however, he succeeded, on petition, in unseating his Whig opponent, by whom he had been defeated at the general election of the previous year. He was again unsuccessful at Ipswich at the general election of 1841, but in 1843 he was returned as one of the members for Cambridge, which borough he continued to represent till 1847, having in the meantime, during the administration of Sir Robert Peel, held the office of Solicitor-General, and received the honour of knighthood. He did not again obtain a seat in the House of Commons till 1852, when he was returned for Harwich. Before actually taking his seat for that borough, however, he was elected for East Suffolk, in which division of the county he had acquired property, and he remained one of its members till he was raised to the judicial bench. Sir Fitz-Roy Kelly, who was Attorney-General in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858-9, was made Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer on the resignation of Sir Frederick Pollock, in June, 1866. In 1875 he became a Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature, but he retains his former title by Act of Parliament. The cases by which he is best known as an advocate are his defence of Frost, the Chartist, at Monmouth, in 1839-40; his defence of the murderer Tawell, the Quaker, in 1845, and his prosecution, during his Attorney-Generalship in 1858, of Dr. Simon Bernard, for being concerned in the Orsini conspiracy.

EDWARD FRANKLAND, D.C.L., PH.D., F.R.S.,

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY IN THE ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES,

WAS born at Churchtown, near Lancaster, January 18, 1825, and received his education at the Grammar School, Lancaster, the Museum of Practical Geology, London, and the Universities of Marburg and Giessen. On the occasion of his taking the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Marburg, he presented a dissertation upon his discovery of a method for isolating the radical of alcohol and ether. He was appointed Professor of Chemistry in Owens College, Manchester, in 1851; in St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1857; in the Royal Institution of Great Britain in 1863; and in the Royal College of Chemistry (Royal School of Mines) in 1865. He was nominated one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the Pollution of Rivers in 1868; was elected President of the Chemical Society in 1871, and President of the Institute of Chemistry in 1877. Dr. Frankland is the author of "Lecture Notes for Chemical Students," 1866, 3rd edition, 2 vols., 1876; "On the Source of Muscular Power," printed in the "Philosophical Magazine," 1866; "How to Teach Chemistry," being the substance of six lectures delivered by Dr. Frankland at the Royal College of Chemistry, and summarized by George Chaloner; "Experimental Researches in Pure, Applied, and Physical Chemistry," 1877; also numerous papers in scientific periodicals, including "Researches on the Isolation of the Radicals of Organic Compounds, and other Researches in Organic Chemistry," for which he received, in 1857, a gold medal from the Royal Society; "Observations, Economical and Sanatory, on the Employment of Chemical Light for Artificial Illumination;" "Contributions to the Knowledge of the Manufacture of Gas;" researches on "The Influence of Atmospheric Pressure on the Light of Gas, Candle, and other Flames;" on "Winter Sanitariums in the Alps and Elsewhere;" on "The Purification of Town Drainage and other Polluted Liquids," and on "The Composition and Qualities of Water used for Drinking and other Purposes." He is also the author, conjointly with Mr. Joseph Norman Lockyer, of "Researches connected with the Atmosphere of the Sun." Dr. Frankland was elected in 1853 a Fellow of the Royal Society; in 1866, a Corresponding Member of the Imperial Institute of France; in 1869, a Foreign Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Bavaria; and subsequently of the Academies of Sciences of Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Bohemia. He is also an Honorary Member of the Societies of Natural Sciences of Switzerland, and of Göttingen, of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, of the Chemical Societies of Germany, America, and Lehigh University, U.S., of the Sanitarian Society of Dresden, and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

SIR CHARLES REED, LL.D., F.S.A.,

CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD,

IS the second son of the late Rev. Andrew Reed, D.D., the well-known Independent minister and philanthropist, who founded the London Orphan Asylum, the Infant Orphan Asylum, the Earlswood Asylum for Idiots, and other charitable institutions. He was born at Sonning, near Reading, Berkshire, in 1819, and received his education at the Hackney Grammar School, an institution founded by his father, and at University College, London. Then he served his apprenticeship in a woollen factory at Leeds; but subsequently he abandoned the idea of becoming a manufacturer, and, returning to London, he entered into partnership with a firm of printers in Bolt Court, Fleet Street. At a later period he retired from the printing business, and succeeded the late Mr. Alderman Besley in the old-established "Fann Street Letter Foundry:" Sir Charles Reed is at present the senior member of the firm of "Sir Charles Reed and Sons," which conducts that extensive business. From an early period in his career he took a deep interest in religious and educational matters. He was associated with Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., in organizing the Congregational Board of Education, out of which arose the Homerton Training College; and a pamphlet which he published in 1855 set on foot the movement that resulted in the establishment of a Free Public Library in the City of London. Mr. Reed represented the borough of Hackney in the Liberal interest from December, 1868, till April, 1874, when he retired from the House of Commons in order that he might give his energies more exclusively to the great work of furthering the cause of education in the metropolis. He has been a member of the London School Board from its first establishment, and on the retirement of Lord Lawrence he became its Chairman, receiving, in acknowledgment of his services, the honour of knighthood (1874). He was sent as special English Commissioner to the Philadelphia Exhibition, where he was selected to act as President of the Judges of Award on Education. Soon afterwards he was created LL.D. of Yale University. He was also one of the English Commissioners for the Paris Exhibition of 1878, and for his services was nominated an officer of the Legion of Honour. Sir Charles Reed is a Conservator of the River Thames, a Representative of the Corporation of London for Irish Estates in Ulster, a Magistrate for Middlesex and Westminster, and President of the Sunday School Union. He has published several works on education, and a "Historical Narrative" of the Ulster Plantations of the Irish Society.

REV. CHARLES HADDON SPURGEON,

PASTOR OF THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE,

SON of Mr. John Spurgeon, an Independent minister, was born at Kelvedon, Essex, June 19, 1834. He was educated at a private school at Colchester, and afterwards studied at the Diocesan College, Maidstone. In 1849 he became an usher in a school at Newmarket, and soon afterwards he joined the Baptist Church. After residing at Newmarket for a year, he removed to Cambridge, having accepted the post of usher in a school recently established in that town by Mr. Leeding, who had himself been head-usher in the school at Colchester, and to whom Mr. Spurgeon owed much of the learning he had acquired. At this period he became a "lay preacher," his first sermon being delivered at Taversham, near Cambridge, when he was only sixteen years of age. Soon afterwards he became pastor of a small Baptist congregation at Waterbeach. The youthful preacher's reputation extending to the neighbouring villages, the thatched chapel was filled with auditors every Sunday, while crowds had to content themselves with listening to the sound of his voice from the outside. In 1854 he accepted a unanimous call to the pastorship of the Baptist chapel in New Park Street, Southwark. So great was his success, that within one year the chapel had to be enlarged, and Exeter Hall, where Mr. Spurgeon preached during the alterations, was filled to overflowing every Sunday. The enlargement of the chapel in Park Street proved insufficient, and his hearers multiplied with such rapidity that it became expedient to engage the Surrey Gardens Music Hall, where he conducted the Sunday morning services, until the opening (1861) of the Metropolitan Tabernacle in Newington Butts, where he has continued his ministrations down to the present time. While he was preaching in the Surrey Music Hall on Oct. 19, 1856, a lamentable accident occurred in consequence of a false alarm of fire, and this circumstance greatly quickened the movement for building a large structure for the congregation. The effort resulted in the erection of the Tabernacle, a substantial edifice, providing seats for 4,500 persons, and standing room for 1,000 more. In connection with the Tabernacle, the Almshouses at Newington, the Orphanage at Stockwell, the Colportage Association, the Evangelists' Society, and the Pastors' College have been established. Mr. Spurgeon's sermons have been printed week by week, continuously, during the last twenty-four years, their present sale being about 25,000 copies weekly. They have also been reprinted in most of the European languages. Mr. Spurgeon's popular book, "John Ploughman," has reached the remarkable circulation of 280,000; but the work by which he will be best known is "The Treasury of David," a commentary upon the Psalms, of which five volumes are now issued.

THE RIGHT HON.

SIR WILLIAM MILBOURNE JAMES,

LORD JUSTICE OF THE COURT OF APPEAL,

IS the second son of the late Christopher James, Esq., of Swansea, by Anne, daughter of Mr. David Williams, of Merthyr Tydvil. He was born on the 29th of June, 1807, and received his education at the University of Glasgow, where he proceeded to the degree of Master of Arts. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn on June 10, 1831. He was for some years a member of the South Wales Circuit, and soon acquired considerable reputation and success there: afterwards confining his practice to the Court of Chancery, he became well known and much esteemed as an Equity Lawyer and Advocate. He was for several years the counsel for the Attorney-General in Chancery. In January, 1853, he was appointed to the office of Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster, then almost a sinecure. He applied himself with energy to the resuscitation of the Court and the reform of its practice, and succeeded in making it the efficient and popular Court which it now is. In February, 1853, he was nominated one of Her Majesty's Counsel. In January, 1869, he became one of the Vice-Chancellors of England, receiving from the Queen, on that occasion, the honour of knighthood. He was appointed Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal in Chancery, in June, 1870, and his name was then added to the roll of the Privy Council. The University of Glasgow conferred upon him, in 1873, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Sir William M. James has never occupied a seat in the House of Commons, though he was at one time ambitious of a Parliamentary career, and in April, 1859, unsuccessfully contested the borough of Derby in the Liberal interest. He has been called on by successive Governments to serve on several Commissions. He was a member of the Commission on the Court of Chancery, whose report was adopted in Lord St. Leonards' Act for the reform of that Court; also of the Commission on Sale and Purchase in the Army, and of subsequent Commissions to investigate complaints of officers arising out of the abolition of purchase, and to settle questions between the English and Indian armies after their amalgamation. He afterwards served on the Judicature Commission, and is now on a Commission for the Sale and Exchange of Livings. He married, in 1846, Maria, daughter of the late Right Reverend William Otter, D.D., Bishop of Chichester.

BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS

THE RIGHT HON. AND RIGHT REV.

LORD ARTHUR CHARLES HERVEY, D.D.,

BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS,

IS the fourth son of Frederick William, fifth Earl and first Marquis of Bristol, by Elizabeth Albana, daughter of the first Lord Templetown. He was born on August 20, 1808, and educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1830, being placed sixth in the first class in classics. He was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Norwich, and Priest by the Bishop of Peterborough, in 1832, and was instituted in the same year to the rectory of Ickworth, Suffolk, to which was united in 1853 the adjacent living of Horningsheath. In 1862 he was made Archdeacon of Sudbury by Bishop Turton. His devotion as a parish clergyman, and his energy and skill as an archdeacon in setting on foot and directing various organizations for the promotion of Church work, were thankfully recognized by the clergy of Suffolk. His genial spirit and unassuming kindness of manner won the esteem of his neighbours in town and country. To him the Bury St. Edmund's Athenæum owes its establishment. He there delivered a series of lectures on historical subjects, this being his favourite line of study, with its allied philosophy and the kindred sciences of ethnology and philology, and obtained the co-operation as lecturers of some of the most distinguished men of the day, as Charles Kingsley, Sir Charles Lyell, Sir George Airey, Dr. Whewell, Professor Sedgwick, Archbishop Trench, Mr. Hopkins, Charles Dickens, Mr. Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, and many others. The Suffolk Hospital, the Albert College at Framlingham, the Suffolk Archæological Society, and the West Suffolk Library may be mentioned as associations not connected with the Church in which he took a prominent part. In October, 1869, he was nominated by the Crown, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, to the bishopric of Bath and Wells, vacant by the resignation of Lord Auckland. He received episcopal consecration in Westminster Abbey on the 21st of December, Dr. Temple being at the same time consecrated to the See of Exeter. In addition to numerous "Charges" and single sermons, he has published "Hints on Infant Baptism," 1838; "Sermons for the Sundays and principal Holydays throughout the Year," 2 vols., 1850; "The Genealogies of our Lord reconciled with each other and with the Genealogy of the House of David," 1853; "The Inspiration of Holy Scripture," five sermons preached before the University of Cambridge, 1856; and valuable contributions to Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," and the "Speaker's Commentary."

EDWARD JOHN POYNTER, ESQ.,

ROYAL ACADEMICIAN,

SON of Mr. Ambrose Poynter, a well-known architect, was born in Paris, March 20, 1836, but was brought over to England in infancy to be educated. The winter of 1853-54 he spent in Rome, where he formed the acquaintance of Mr. (now Sir Frederick) Leighton, who encouraged and assisted him to become an artist. On returning to London Mr. Poynter studied first at Leigh's Academy in Newman Street; then, for a short time, under Mr. Dobson, A.R.A.; and in October, 1855, obtained admission, as a probationer, into the Royal Academy, where he continued his studies till the spring of the following year, when he went to Paris and entered the studio of M. Gleyre. In the same year he joined in the competition at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, and was admitted a student. The four succeeding years he spent alternately in France and England. His first picture—of two Italian pifferari—was painted at Paris in 1858, and exhibited at the British Institution the following year. In 1860 Mr. Poynter returned to England, and in 1861 exhibited for the first time at the Royal Academy, his contribution being a small pen-and-ink drawing. This was followed by "The Bunch of Blue Ribbons," and "Heaven's Messenger," a subject from Dante (1862); "The Siren," "On Guard in the time of the Pharaohs," an Egyptian soldier standing sentinel on a tower (1864); "Faithful unto Death," the Roman sentinel at the destruction of Pompeii (1865); "Offerings to Isis" (1866); "Israel in Egypt," a remarkable picture of a granite Lion being conveyed to its destination (1867); "The Catapult" (1868); "The Prodigal's Return" (1869); "Feeding the sacred Ibis in the Halls of Karnac" (1871); "Perseus and Andromeda" (1872); "The Dragon of Wantley" (1873); "The Golden Age" and "The Festival" (1875); "Atalanta's Race" (1876); "The Fortune Teller" (1877); "Zenobia Captive" (1878); "Nausicaa and her Maidens" (1879). Mr. Poynter has designed mosaics for Westminster Palace and the South Kensington Museum; the architectural and tile decorations for the grill-room at South Kensington; has painted the ceiling of Waltham Abbey Church and a fresco in St. Stephen's, Dulwich; he has also executed numerous portraits in oil and water-colour and many drawings for wood engravings; and has been a frequent exhibitor at the Dudley Gallery. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1869, and a Royal Academician in 1876. Mr. Poynter was appointed Slade Professor of Art in University College, London, in 1871; and in 1875 was appointed Director for Art, and Principal of the National Art Training Schools of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington.

KUO SUNG-TAO,

FIRST CHINESE ENVOY TO GREAT BRITAIN,

GENERALLY known by his official title of Kuo tajen, was born in the province of Hussan about the year 1820, and at an early age took his degree. He afterwards became a Hanlin, or graduate of the highest order known to the Chinese; he was appointed Literary Chancellor of the Nan Shu Fang, an office which required him to live within the Palace, and which brought him into intimate relations with the Emperor Hien Fung. He has also held the offices of Governor of Kwang-tung, Vice-President of the Board of War, and Vice-President of the Tsung-li-Yamên, or Foreign Board. He is a man of very pleasing personal appearance, and possesses great urbanity of manner and tenacity of purpose, and more plainness of speech than is generally considered to be compatible with the profession of diplomacy. He is fearless, and less inclined to shirk responsibility than Mandarins generally are. Had these qualities been accompanied with a little more discretion, they might have made him of even greater service to his country than he has been. Throughout his whole career they have kept him constantly in "hot water," and made him an object of suspicion, and amongst the ignorant party miscalled "Literati," the object of such fear and hatred as to have at one period compelled him to retire from public life. In 1875, however, the Chinese Government, with a discernment which did them honour, commissioned him to establish at the Court of St. James's the first regular diplomatic mission which China had ever sent to a foreign country. We all know with what success he discharged this, how that in the course of barely two years he created an influence in favour of his country which, however much his countrymen may affect to disparage and overlook, is not the less real. He caused his country to be respected, and his countrymen to be loved in England, and that at a time when in America, Australia, and other of Her Majesty's possessions they were detested. His return to China is the theme of universal regret, for no member of the diplomatic corps was ever more loved and honoured than was Kuo Sung-tao.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD PENZANCE,

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF ARCHES,

IS the fourth son of the late Edward Archer Wilde, Esq., solicitor, of College Hill, London (brother of the late Lord Chancellor Truro), by Marianne Norris, a member of the family of French. He was born in London on July 12, 1816, and received his education at Winchester College, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1838, and M.A. in 1842. In 1839 he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple. He chose the common law as his branch of the profession, and having especially devoted his attention to mercantile and marine law—the latter in particular—he obtained a leading practice on the northern circuit; and in London he was marked out as an able adviser and a sound advocate in cases relating to shipping. Like most rising lawyers, he aspired to parliamentary honours, but never succeeded in gaining a seat in the House of Commons, his candidature at Leicester in 1852, and at Peterborough seven years later, in the Liberal interest, resulting in failure. He was appointed junior counsel to the Excise and Customs in 1840, one of Her Majesty's Counsel in July, 1855, Counsel to the Duchy of Lancaster in 1859, and a Baron of the Exchequer in April, 1860, when he received the honour of knighthood. On the death of Sir Creswell Creswell in 1863, Sir James Plaisted Wilde was appointed Judge of the Court of Probate, and Judge Ordinary of the Divorce Court, and he discharged the duties of those combined offices with eminent ability till 1872, when he resigned, owing to ill-health from over-work. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in July, 1864, and was created a peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Penzance of Penzance, co. Cornwall, April 6, 1869; since which time he has sat as a member of the Final Court of Appeal in the House of Lords. In June, 1875, his lordship was appointed Judge under the Public Worship Regulation Act (Dean of the Arches) and Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York. Among the important cases tried by him was that of "Clifton and others *v.* Ridsdale," popularly known as the Folkestone Ritual case, the judgment in which was published in book-form, under his lordship's sanction, in 1876. Lord Penzance was a member of the Commission for the Digest of the Law, of the Judicature Commission, of the Marriage Laws Commission, and Chairman of the Army Promotion and Retirement Commission, and took a chief part in the preparation of the scheme for those purposes which have since been carried out by Royal Warrant. He married in February, 1860, Lady Mary Pleydell Bouverie, youngest daughter of the third Earl of Radnor.

SIR FRANCIS PHILIP CUNLIFFE OWEN,

K. C. M. G., C. B.,

DIRECTOR OF THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM,

YOUNGEST son of Captain Charles Cunliffe Owen, of the Royal Navy, by Mary, only daughter of the late Sir Henry Blossett, sometime Chief Justice of Bengal, was born in the year 1828. He was brought up for the Navy, and entered the service at the age of twelve; but, after being employed for five years on the Mediterranean and other stations, he was compelled to retire on account of ill-health. Shortly afterwards he obtained an appointment in the Science and Art Department, then established at Marlborough House, where his ability, quickness, and readiness of resource attracted the notice of his superiors and recommended him to Sir Henry Cole. In 1855 he was appointed one of the superintendents of the Paris Exhibition. The energy he there displayed led to his appointment, two years later, as Deputy-General Superintendent of the Museum at South Kensington, where he was promoted, in 1860, to the post of Assistant Director. In 1862 he was appointed Director of the Foreign Sections of the second International Exhibition at Kensington, where he was continuously employed down to 1867, when he was again sent to Paris as Assistant Executive Commissioner at the Exhibition of that year. In 1873 he was nominated Secretary of the Royal British Commission at the great Exhibition at Vienna, under the immediate command of the Prince of Wales as President. At the close of this exhibition Mr. Cunliffe Owen had the Companionship of the Order of the Bath conferred upon him, and shortly afterwards he succeeded Sir Henry Cole as Director of the South Kensington Museum. In 1875 he went to America as Executive Commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition held at Philadelphia, where he organized the British section. In the discharge of his duties as Secretary to the Royal Commission at the last Paris Exhibition he won golden opinions; and in acknowledgment of his services he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, October 30, 1878, and was knighted by the Queen at Windsor on the 27th of the following month. He married, in 1854, Jenny, daughter of the late Baron Fritz de Reitzenstein, Commander of the Royal Prussian Horse Guards.

WILLIAM POWELL FRITH, ESQ.,

ROYAL ACADEMICIAN,

WAS born at Studley, near Ripon, Yorkshire, in 1819. At the age of sixteen he entered the Art Academy conducted by Mr. Sass, where he continued for three years, studying drawing and composition. His picture of "Othello and Desdemona," exhibited in 1840, was favourably noticed by the critics. "Malvolio before the Countess Olivia," exhibited at the Royal Academy the same year, also attracted attention, as giving promise of future excellence. In 1841 his "Parting Interview between Leicester and Amy Robsart" showed a marked improvement in his style and manner. From this period he rose rapidly in public estimation, and the numerous pictures he has since produced have more than confirmed the high anticipations then formed of his skill and power. His picture of a scene from the "Vicar of Wakefield," representing Olivia and the Squire trying to ascertain which was the taller, was purchased immediately after the opening of the Academy Exhibition of 1842. Among his later productions are:—"The Village Pastor" (1845), which was the means of placing him on the roll of Associates of the Royal Academy; "English Merry-making a Hundred Years ago;" "Old Woman accused of Bewitching a Peasant Girl in the reign of James I." (1848); "Coming of Age" (1849), a felicitous illustration of English country life in the days of Queen Elizabeth; "Life at the Seaside" (1854), purchased by Her Majesty; "The Derby Day" (1858), a picture which excited so much interest that it was found necessary to protect it by a barrier from the pressure of the crowds who daily thronged to Trafalgar Square to see it; "Claude Duval" (1860), of which a fine engraving was executed by Mr. Lumb Stocks; the "Railway Station" (1862); "The Marriage of the Prince of Wales" (1865), painted for the Queen; "King Charles II.'s last Sunday" (1867); "Before Dinner at Boswell's lodgings in Bond Street, 1769" (1868), which work was sold in 1875 for £4,567, the highest price ever given for any picture during the artist's lifetime; "Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn deer-stalking in Windsor Forest" (1872); "Blessing the little Children," an episode in the great annual procession of Our Lady of Boulogne (1874); and a series of five pictures entitled, "The Road to Ruin" (1878). Mr. Frith was elected a Royal Academician in 1852, an honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts at Vienna in 1869, a member of the Royal Academy of Belgium in 1871, and a member of the Royal Academy of Sweden in 1873. Received ribbon and star of Order of Leopold (Belgium) in 1874, and Legion of Honour (France) 1878.

HENRY MORTON STANLEY, ESQ.,

AFRICAN EXPLORER,

WAS born in 1840. After the close of the American civil war he became a newspaper correspondent. In 1867 he was sent by the "New York Herald" as its correspondent, with the British army in Abyssinia, and subsequently he travelled in Spain and elsewhere. He was finally empowered by the proprietor of the "Herald" to fit out an expedition to find Dr. Livingstone, of whom nothing had been heard for more than two years. In January, 1871, Mr. Stanley reached Zanzibar, on the east coast of Africa, where he organized a party of nearly 200 men, and set out for the interior. On the 28th of October he reached Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika, where Dr. Livingstone had just arrived from the south-west. Stanley supplied him with what was necessary, and remained with him until February, 1872, when Livingstone started on the journey from which he never returned, and Stanley made his way back to the coast, and thence to Europe. The fame of this exploit induced the proprietors of the "New York Herald," and of the London "Daily Telegraph," to fit out, at their joint expense, another African expedition under Mr. Stanley's command. He reached Zanzibar in the autumn of 1874, and on November 17, having previously made a trip to the Lufiji Delta, he started with 356 men from the coast opposite Zanzibar. In spite of almost insuperable difficulties he circumnavigated the Victoria Nyanza, visited the Luta Nzige, explored the shores of Tanganyika, and finally set out from Nyangwe on that wonderful voyage down the Congo, on which, probably, his fame as a geographical pioneer will mainly depend. Mr. Stanley returned to England in 1878. He has published accounts of his marvellous explorations in two well-known works—"How I found Livingstone" and "Through the Dark Continent." This latter work has been translated into eight languages. The President of the French Geographical Society presented the Cross of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour to Mr. Stanley at the Sorbonne, Paris, on the 28th of June, 1878. Her Majesty the Queen presented him with a gold snuff-box. The late King Victor Emmanuel left him a gold medal. The Khedive of Egypt conferred upon him the high distinction of the Grand Commandership of the order of the Medjidie, with the Star and Collar. He has also had the honour of appointment as *Officier de l'Instruction Publique*, France; he is a Gold Medalist of the Geographical Societies of London, Paris, Italy, and Marseilles; and he has been publicly thanked for his services by the President of the United States. Mr. Stanley is now once more in Africa, organizing a new expedition into the interior.

THE RIGHT HON.

LORD AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, G.C.B.,

GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE Right Hon. Lord Augustus William Frederick Spencer, G.C.B., commonly called Lord Augustus Loftus, is the fourth son of the second Marquis of Ely, by a daughter of Sir H. W. Dashwood, Bart. He was born in the year 1817, and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of Master of Arts. Entering the diplomatic service he was appointed attaché at Berlin in 1837, became paid attaché at Stuttgardt in 1844, and accompanied Sir Stratford Canning (now Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe) on his special mission to the Courts of Berlin, Vienna, Munich, and Athens in March, 1848. He was appointed Secretary of Legation at Stuttgardt at the beginning of the year 1852, and was transferred in the same capacity to Berlin in the following year. In March, 1858, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Vienna. He was nominated by the Queen to represent Her Majesty at the marriage of His Serene Highness Prince Leiningen with the Princess Mary of Baden at Carlsruhe in August, 1858. At the close of the year 1860 he was transferred to Berlin. On the elevation of the Mission at Berlin to the rank of an Embassy, Lord Augustus Loftus was transferred, on October 28, 1862, to Munich, which was on that occasion raised to the rank of a First Class Mission. He was created a Knight Companion of the Order of the Bath, December 12, 1862; was promoted to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia, January 19, 1866; and was made a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, July 6, 1866. He was accredited to the North German Confederation as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, February 24, 1868; was sworn a Privy Councillor, November 11, 1868; and was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Russia, October 16, 1871. He most ably represented this country at St. Petersburg during the anxious period of the war between Russia and Turkey, and he took a leading part in the protracted, difficult, and delicate diplomatic negotiations which happily terminated in the signing of the Treaty of Berlin. When all danger of a rupture between Great Britain and Russia had been averted, Lord Augustus Loftus was recalled from St. Petersburg, and appointed, in 1879, Governor of New South Wales.

WALTER WILLIAM OULESS, ESQ., A.R.A.,

PORTRAIT PAINTER,

WAS born on the 21st of September, 1848, at St. Helier's, Jersey, and received his education at Victoria College in that island. Having determined to adopt art as a profession, he came to London in 1864, and he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy in the following year. While there he took a silver medal in the Antique School, and was an unsuccessful competitor for the Historical Gold Medal. Since the year 1869 he has been a regular contributor to the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy at Burlington House. His first works were subject pictures, the principal being "Home Again," exhibited in 1869, and purchased by Viscountess Clifden; "Sad Tidings," 1870; "An Incident in the French Revolution, 1792," exhibited in 1871, and now in the possession of Mr. F. T. Mappin of Sheffield; "Sympathy," also exhibited in 1871, and "Dorcas visiting the Poor," which appeared on the walls of the Academy in 1872. In the latter year, acting upon the advice of Mr. Millais, R.A., he took up portrait painting, and he has since devoted himself exclusively to that branch of the profession, in which he has obtained a high reputation. Among the portraits painted and exhibited by Mr. Ouless may be mentioned those of Mrs. W. Neave Hill (1871), John Turner, Esq., the eminent journalist, John Rous, Esq., Sir C. S. Paul Hunter, Bart., Berkshire Volunteers, Philip M. Westlake, Esq., Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., one of the Masters of the Court of Exchequer, Thomas Clarke, Esq., William Sale, Esq. (painted for the Clarendon Club, Manchester, 1874), Lord Selborne, Charles Darwin, Esq., F.R.S., Mr. H. S. Marks, A.R.A., the Bishop of London, Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, G.C.B., Miss Ruth Bouverie, the late Right Hon. Russell Gurney, M.P., Recorder of London (1877), the Earl of Northbrook (intended for the Government House at Calcutta), Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd-Lindsay, Admiral the Earl of Dalhousie (1878), Edmund Yates, Esq., Sir Thomas Gladstone, Bart., the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P. (painted for presentation to the Manchester Reform Club), and the Rev. Dr. Ridding, Head Master of Winchester College (1879). Mr. Ouless was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy on January 25, 1877, and to him was awarded the medal of the second class at the Paris International Exhibition of 1878.

THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY,

LL.D., Ph.D., F.R.S.,

PROFESSOR OF NATURAL HISTORY IN THE ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES,

WAS born at Ealing, Middlesex, May 4, 1825. He attended lectures at the Charing Cross Medical School, and in 1845 he passed the first examination for the degree of M.B. at the University of London, with honours in physiology. Being appointed assistant surgeon to H.M.S. "Rattlesnake," he spent the greater part of the time from 1847 to 1850 off the eastern and northern coasts of Australia. The results of his researches in natural history during this cruise appeared in a valuable work on the "Oceanic Hydrozoa." He was elected a F.R.S. in 1851, and was awarded one of the Royal Medals in 1852. In 1855 he was appointed Professor of Natural History at the Royal School of Mines in Jermyn Street; and in the same year Fullerian Professor of Physiology to the Royal Institution, and Examiner in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy to the University of London. In 1860 he delivered in Jermyn Street a course of lectures to working men on "The relation of Man to the Lower Animals," as a contribution to the discussion of the question of the origin of species, just then originated by the publication of Mr. Darwin's great work. The substance of these lectures, with additional matter bearing on the controversies of the time, was published by Mr. Huxley in a work entitled "Evidence as to Man's Place in Nature," which excited great popular interest, both in this country and in America, and was translated into French, German, and Italian. Among his other works are "Lectures on the Origin of Species," "Lessons in Elementary Physiology," lectures on "The Classification of Animals and the Vertebrate Skull," "Lay Sermons, Addresses, and Reviews," a "Manual of the Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals," and another on the "Invertebrata," "Critiques and Addresses," "American Addresses, with a Lecture on the Study of Biology," and "Physiography: an Introduction to the Study of Nature." His last work is a "Study of the Life and Philosophy of David Hume." He was President of the Ethnological and of the Ecalogical Societies in the years 1869 and 1870, President of the British Association at the meeting held at Liverpool in 1870; was for some years (1863-69) Hunterian Professor of Anatomy to the Royal College of Surgeons; and is at present one of the Secretaries of the Royal Society. In December, 1872, he was elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University for three years. Professor Huxley is an honorary LL.D. of Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Dublin, and Ph.D. of Breslau, a Knight of the Swedish order of the Pole Star, a member of the academies of Berlin, Belgium, Dresden, Gottingen, Münich, Philadelphia, Stockholm, and St. Petersburg.

THE HON. SIR HENRY MANISTY,

Died Jan. 90
Aged 82

JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE,

S son of the late Rev. James Manisty, B.D., Vicar of Edlingham, Northumberland, by his marriage with Eleanor, only daughter of Francis Forster, Esq., of Seaton Burn Hall, in that county. He was born at Edlingham in the year 1808, and received a sound education at the Durham Grammar School. He was then articled to a solicitor, and afterwards practised as a solicitor for several years. Subsequently he resolved to become a member of the Bar of England, to which he was called by the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn in 1845. He was appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel in 1857, and a Judge of the High Court of Justice (Queen's Bench division), in November, 1876, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. He married first, in 1831, Constantia, fifth daughter of Patrick Dickson, Esq., solicitor, Berwick-upon-Tweed; and secondly, in 1838, Mary Anne, third daughter of Robert Stevenson, Esq., surgeon, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

BIRKET FOSTER,

MEMBER OF THE WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY,

WAS born at North Shields, Northumberland, in the year 1825, and received his education at Hitchin in Hertfordshire. At the age of sixteen he was placed with Mr. Landells, the eminent wood-engraver, by whose advice, after he had practised engraving for a short time, he became a draughtsman. At the age of twenty-one, after his engagement with Mr. Landells terminated, he illustrated several children's books, and drew a great deal for the "Illustrated London News." He designed the illustrations for Longfellow's "Poetical Works," "Christmas with the Poets," "Memento of the Trosachs, Loch Katrine, Loch Lomond, and the neighbouring scenery;" Milton's "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso," Cowper's "Task," Goldsmith's "Traveller," Henry Mayhew's works on "The Rhine," and "The Upper Rhine," Coleridge's "Rime of the Ancient Mariner," Bloomfield's "Poetical Works," Miller's "Birds, Bees, and Blossoms," Milton's "Comus," MacDermott's "Merrie Days of England," "Poetry and Pictures from Thomas Moore," Falconer's "Shipwreck," Miller's "English Country Life," Goldsmith's "Poems," Gray's "Poetical Works," Thomson's "Seasons," Howitt's "Country Book," Wordsworth's "White Doe of Rylstone," Shakespeare's "Tempest," Lorimer's "Scottish Reformation," "Household Song, a collection of lyrical pieces," and Tom Taylor's "Pictures of English Landscape." Having longed for the use of colour, he abandoned wood drawing, and devoted himself entirely to painting. In 1860 he was elected a Member of the Water-Colour Society, and is also a Member of the Royal Academy of Berlin. Mr. Foster was employed on most of the better class of illustrated books that have issued from the press during the last quarter of a century. The bare enumeration of their titles would far exceed the limits of this brief notice, but the following may be mentioned as showing the versatility of Mr. Foster's genius, and the readiness of his pencil:—Miller's "Songs of the Seasons," Edgar Poe's "Poetical Works," Longfellow's "Evangeline," Sir Walter Scott's "Poetical Works," Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn," Southgate's "Musings among Men," Mackay's "Thousand-and-one Gems of English Poetry," "Summer Scenes," 1867, being a series of photographs from some of Mr. Foster's choicest water-colour drawings, with appropriate selections from the poets; Pollok's "Course of Time," Mrs. Crosland's "Memorable Women," Dr. Montgomery's "Sunshine and Shadow," Dr. Newton's "Nature's Mighty Wonders," Routledge's "Album for Children," and Thomas Hood's "Poems."

LORD JUSTICE BRETT.

THE RIGHT HON.

ALFRED HENRY THESIGER,

LORD JUSTICE OF APPEAL,

THIRD surviving son of the late Lord Chelmsford, late Lord High Chancellor of England, was born on July 15th, 1838. He received his education at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B. A. in 1860. As the circumstance of his taking a pass degree was commented upon in some newspapers at the time of his elevation to the judicial bench, it may be mentioned that Mr. Thesiger did not compete for honours in the final Classical School at Oxford, because he intended to reserve himself for honours in the Law and Modern History School. In point of fact, he attained a very unusual success in the Pass School. He was publicly complimented by the examiners upon the excellence of his papers, was invited to take his name off the list of pass-men, and to enter at once into the competition for honours, and was informed at the same time that, if he preferred not to do so, they would have much pleasure in giving him his "Honorary Fourth," which he accordingly took. He was prevented by ill-health from continuing to work for the Law and Modern History Honour School, and from the same cause he almost decided at that time to give up reading for the Bar, and to follow some other line of life. But fortunately his health began to improve, and he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1862. His talents and his unwearying industry rapidly gained for him a large practice and high reputation. For some time he held the ancient office of "postman" of the Court of Exchequer. He was created one of Her Majesty's Counsel in 1873; and four years later was nominated Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales. As a "junior" he not only had a large business in common law practice, but he derived an income of over £5,000 a year from practice before parliamentary committees. On being made a Queen's Counsel Mr. Thesiger gave up his parliamentary practice entirely, because he thought it might interfere with his career upon what he considered the high road of the profession. He never had cause to repent this bold step, for his other business immediately doubled itself; and in the year before his elevation to the bench he was making one of the largest incomes at the Bar. In October, 1877, he was appointed to succeed Sir Richard Amphlett as one of the Lords Justices of Appeals, and on that occasion his name was added to the roll of the Privy Council.

WILLIAM BOWMAN, F.R.S.,

WAS born at Nantwich, Cheshire, on July 20th, 1816, being the third son of John Eddowes Bowman, F.L.S., F.G.S., a banker in North Wales, and an ardent naturalist. After being at Hazelwood School under the father of Sir Roland Hill, of Post Office renown, he resided five years in the Birmingham General Hospital, and entered King's College, London, in 1837. In 1840, 1841, and 1842 he presented papers of value to the Royal Society on "muscle" and "the structure of the kidney," and for the last was awarded the Royal Medal in Physiology. At twenty-four he was elected a Fellow of the Society, two years after to the Council, and he has since been a Vice-President. He contributed the article "Surgery" to the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," others to the "Cyclopædia of Anatomy of Physiology," and published with Dr. Todd the "Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man," a work of wide repute. In 1846, being Demonstrator of Anatomy and Assistant-Surgeon at King's College Hospital, he joined the Moorfields Ophthalmic Hospital, and delivered a course of lectures "On the Parts concerned in the Operations on the Eye, and on the Structure of the Retina." Though thus led towards a special branch of practice, he continued to be Surgeon to King's College Hospital till 1862, and he read the "Address in Surgery" before the British Medical Association at Chester in 1866. From 1848 he was Joint-Professor of Physiology and of General and Morbid Anatomy in King's College, but withdrew from professional work in 1855 under the exigencies of a large private practice. His services to King's College Hospital from its foundation, and to the College for twenty-two years, were warmly acknowledged; he was named an Hon. Fellow, and is now on the Council. Recently he has become Consulting Surgeon to Moorfields Hospital and a Vice-President. Mr. Bowman has been many years Vice-Chairman of the Clerical, Medical, and General Life Assurance Society. He has taken an active part in improving the class of Nurses for the sick, as a member of the Council of St. John's House from 1848, and of the Nightingale Fund Council from 1856. His later professional writings have been on practical subjects connected with ophthalmology. He has received many marks of recognition from British and foreign scientific bodies.

THOMAS FAED, R.A.,

WAS born at Burley Mill, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, in 1826. While yet in his boyhood he lost his father. Thereupon his elder brother John, who had already achieved eminence as a painter in Edinburgh, recognizing the drawing talent of Thomas, invited him (1843) to his house. Thomas laboured for some years in the Edinburgh School of Design, first under the tuition of Sir William Allan, then for a considerable period under Thomas Duncan, A.R.A., and was annually rewarded at the competition for prizes in various departments. The earliest work he exhibited in public was a drawing in water-colours of "The Old English Baron," but he afterwards devoted himself to oil-painting. In 1849 he became an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy, and produced among other works, "Jeanie Deans" and the "Duke of Argyll," and his admired picture of "Scott and his Friends at Abbotsford." He settled permanently in London in 1852, and since then he has been a regular contributor to the exhibitions of our Royal Academy. His works were at once recognized by the judicious as evincing promise of a high order, but it was not till 1855 that his first decided hit was made by the picture of "The Mitherless Bairn." In 1856 he exhibited "Home for the Homeless;" in 1857, "The First Break in the Family," representing the departure of a youth from the parental cottage to seek his fortune in the world; in 1858, "A Listener ne'er hears guid o' himself," full of humorous suggestions; in 1859, "Sunday in the Backwoods;" and in 1860, a picture of a semi-nude little urchin seated on a table, waiting anxiously while his mother mends "His only Pair," this last was lately sold at Christie's for £1,500. Among Mr. Faed's numerous other works are:—"From Dawn to Sunset," a picture of the very highest class, which has been not inappropriately called "A domestic reading of Shakespeare's Seven Ages of Man;" "The Last of the Clan," "Worn out," "Homeless," "Baith Faither and Mither," "When the Day is Done," "A Highland Mother," "Ah, there's naebody comin' tae marry me," "God's Acre," "Happy as the Day's long," "The Sailor's Wife," "Forgiven," "Violets and Primroses," "She never told her Love," "In Time of War," "A Runaway Horse," and "Maggie and her Friends." Mr. Faed is endowed with a remarkable gift for the dramatic exhibition of incident and character in rustic life; and in this respect he is nearer akin to Wilkie than any other painter of our day. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1861, and an Academician in 1864, and is also an honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Vienna.

THE HON. SIR ANTHONY CLEASBY,

JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE,

BORN in the year 1804, was the youngest son of the late Stephen Cleasby, Esq., of Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, and formerly of Craig House, Westmorland, by Mary, daughter of George John, Esq., of Penzance. At the time of his birth, his father was established in business in the city of London as a wealthy Russia broker. He received his education at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where, in 1827, he graduated B.A., being Third Wrangler, and in the first-class of the Classical Tripos. He was elected a Fellow of his College in the following year, and in 1830 he proceeded to the degree of M.A. He was called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, June 10, 1831, and went the Northern Circuit, where, as also in London, he obtained considerable practice, especially in mercantile cases. His professional reputation was that of a thoroughly learned, sound, and sagacious lawyer; and his amiable and courteous disposition and manners made him generally popular. In 1861 he was nominated one of Her Majesty's counsel, and seven years' later he was appointed an additional Baron of the Exchequer, receiving, on the latter occasion, the honour of knighthood. When the Judicature Act came into force, Sir Anthony Cleasby became, by the operation of that statute, a Judge of the High Court of Justice (Exchequer Division). While at the Bar he made three unsuccessful attempts to enter the House of Commons, contesting East Surrey, in the Conservative interest, in 1852 and 1859, and the University of Cambridge in 1868. He resigned his judicial functions at the beginning of the year 1879, in consequence of failing health. We regret to say that, since the accompanying portrait was taken, Sir Anthony Cleasby's illness terminated fatally on October 6, 1879, at his country residence, Pennoyre, near Brecon. Sir Anthony was the younger brother of the late Richard Cleasby, Esq., the consummate philologer, and originator of the great Icelandic-English Dictionary, which was issued from the Clarendon Press in 1874. Sir Anthony married, in 1836, Lucy Susan, the youngest daughter of the late Walter Fawkes, Esq., of Farnley Hall, Yorkshire, and sometime M.P. for that county.

JAMES CLARKE HOOK, R.A.,

WAS born in London, November 21, 1819. His father, James Hook, was the Judge of the Mixed Commission Courts, Sierra Leone, and his mother the second daughter of Dr. Adam Clarke, the Bible Commentator. Entering the Royal Academy as a student in 1836, he won the first medals in the life and painting schools in 1842, and the gold medal for historical painting in 1844. He exhibited in that year "Pamphilus relating his Story," a subject from Boccaccio. It was followed by "The Song of Olden Time," and "The Controversy between the Lady Jane Grey and Feckenham." In 1846 Mr. Hook obtained the travelling pension of the Royal Academy for three years, and went to Italy, but after eighteen months he gave up half his pension and returned to England. He now commenced painting subjects from Italian and French history, and occasionally from Scripture and from Shakespeare, in which he displayed taste and judgment, combined with great freedom and power in execution. Of this class may be mentioned "The Chevalier Bayard wounded at Brescia," "Othello's First Suspicion," "A Dream of Venice," "Rescue of the Brides of Venice," "Isabella of Castile and the Idle Nuns," and "Gratitude of the Mother of Moses for the safety of her Child." In 1851 his merit was recognized by the Royal Academy in his election as an Associate. Soon afterwards he painted a different class of subjects, and his subsequent pictures consist mainly of scenes of nautical and pastoral life, such as "The Fisherman's 'Good Night,'" "The Ship-boy's Letter," "The Coast-boy gathering Eggs," remarkable for daring suggestion and intensity of local colour; the sturdy bit of sea life, entitled "Luff, boy!" "A Cornish Gift," representing a Sailor-boy handing a live lobster over the side of a boat to a young girl; "A Cabin-boy in the stern of a Boat awaiting his Captain's Return." Mr. Hook was elected a Royal Academician in 1860. His later pictures include numerous rustic and fishing scenes, of which the most important are "Fishing by Proxy," a master of cormorants at work in a Surrey stream; "The Samphire Gatherer;" "Friends in Rough Weather," dogs bringing a rope through the surf from a boat to the beach; and "The Coral Fisher: Amalfi;" "Fish Wives of Brittany;" "Are Chimney-Sweepers black?" "Fish from the Doggerbank;" "Brimming Holland;" "Norwegian Girls on a Fjord;" "Gold of the Sea;" "The Bonxie, Shetland;" "Hearts of Oak;" "Wise Saws," the Raven preaching to the Cows; "Crabbers," and "Word from the Missing."

THE RIGHT HON.

SIR ROBERT PORRETT COLLIER,

JUDGE OF THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL,

SON of the late John Collier, Esq., sometime M.P. for Plymouth, was born in 1817, and educated at the Plymouth Grammar School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A., 1841). On being called to the Bar in 1843 he joined the Western circuit, of which he became one of the acknowledged leaders. He was advanced to the grade of Queen's Counsel, with a patent of precedence, in 1854. He held the Recordership of Penzance for some years; was an unsuccessful candidate for Launceston in 1841; and sat for Plymouth in the Liberal interest from 1852 until his elevation to the judicial bench. In 1853 he introduced a bill for transferring the testamentary jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts to a civil tribunal, and the main provisions of this measure were adopted in the Act by which the Probate Court was subsequently established. He also proposed and carried a resolution in favour of limited liability in partnerships, which became the basis of subsequent legislation on this subject. Mr. Collier was made Solicitor-General in October, 1863, on the promotion of Sir Roundell Palmer to the Attorney-Generalship; and he retired with the Russell administration in July, 1866. On the return of the Liberal party to power in December, 1868, he was nominated Attorney-General. That office he held till November, 1871, when he was appointed a paid member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. To qualify Sir Robert Collier legally for the post, he was appointed a Justice of the Common Pleas, and sat in that Court for ten days, and was then translated. His merits and his claims to high judicial office were never questioned, but the alleged evasion of the Privy Council Act gave rise to an angry controversy. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn protested against the appointment, while Mr. Justice Willes, on the other hand, recorded his opinion that it was justifiable and within the terms of the statute. The subject was brought under the notice of Parliament early in the session of 1872, when votes of censure on the Government for making the appointment were negatived in the Lords by two, and in the Commons by twenty-seven votes. Sir Robert Collier has published "The Railway Clauses, &c., Acts with Notes;" a "Letter on the Reform of the Superior Courts of Law;" a "Treatise on the Law Relating to Mines;" and a translation of "The Oration of Demosthenes on the Crown," 1875. He is a painter of great ability, and a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy.

EARL OF CARNARVON.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE EARL OF CARNARVON,

PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES,

SON of Henry John George Herbert, third Earl of Carnarvon, by Henrietta Anna, daughter of Lord Henry T. Molyneux Howard, was born June 24, 1831, and succeeded to the title in December, 1849, on the death of his father, who was an accomplished scholar and poet. He received his education at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A., first class in classics, 1852; D.C.L., 1859). Soon after taking his seat in the House of Peers he delivered his maiden speech, on which he was highly complimented by Lord Derby, who, in 1859, nominated him High Steward of the University of Oxford. His Lordship was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lord Derby's second administration, 1858-59, and was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lord Derby's third administration, June, 1866. But in March, 1867, the Earl of Carnarvon, General Peel, Secretary for War, and Lord Cranborne (now Marquis of Salisbury), Secretary for India, resigned office, because they were of opinion that the new Reform Bill, about to be introduced by the Government, went too far in a democratic direction. Before quitting office, however, his Lordship had, in a very able speech, moved the second reading of the important measure by which the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were federally united into one dominion, under the Crown of the United Kingdom, with a constitution similar to that of the mother country. On the formation of Mr. Disraeli's cabinet in February, 1874, he was for the second time appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies, but in January, 1878, he resigned that office in consequence of differing from his colleagues in the cabinet as to the policy of ordering the British fleet to proceed to the Dardanelles. Lord Derby, the Foreign Secretary, tendered his resignation at the same time, but consented to resume his post after the order respecting the fleet had been countermanded. Since 1870 the Earl of Carnarvon has held the office both of Deputy and of Pro-Grand Master of the Freemasons of England. His Lordship is the author of "The Archæology of Berkshire," 1859; "Recollections of the Druses of the Lebanon," published in 1860, on his return from a visit to the East; a Memoir of Dean Mansel, 1875; and a translation of the "Agamemnon" of Æschylus, 1879. He also edited, in 1869, "Reminiscences of Athens and the Morea," extracted from a journal of travels in Greece, written by his father in 1839.

THOMAS HUGHES, Q.C.,

WAS born October 20th, 1823, at Uffington, Berkshire, of which parish his grandfather was vicar. His father, John Hughes, Esq., afterwards removed to Donnington Priory, near Newbury. In 1830 he was sent to a school at Twyford, near Winchester, and three years later he was removed to Rugby School, of which Dr. Arnold was then the Head Master. Afterwards he proceeded to Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1845. From that period he has consistently professed advanced Liberal principles in politics, although he has always been an earnest Churchman of the Latitudinarian or Erastian school. On leaving Oxford he came to London to study law, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple. He was one of the original members of the Society for Promoting Working Men's Associations, which was established under the presidency of Professor Maurice, and consisted chiefly of young men who were known as "Christian Socialists." Mr. Hughes, in 1856, published "Tom Brown's School Days," a book which has passed through several editions, and has been included in the Tauchnitz Collection of British Authors. A German translation has also appeared, and a French version, "imité de l'anglais avec l'autorisation de l'auteur," appeared in 1875. Mr. Hughes's next works, "The Scouring of the White Horse" (1858), and "Tom Brown at Oxford" (1861), were also most favourably received. He was M.P. for Lambeth from July, 1865, when he was returned at the head of the poll, and sat until the dissolution of Parliament in 1868, when he was returned for the borough of Frome, which he continued to represent until January, 1874, when he became a candidate for Marylebone, but retired before the polling day under an award of Sir H. James, to whom the question had been referred. He was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1869, and in the following year made a tour in the United States, where he was cordially welcomed, as he had, during the Rebellion, warmly advocated the Northern cause. Besides the works already mentioned, he has published "Religio Laici," or "A Layman's Faith;" "Alfred the Great," a biography (1869); a Memoir of his elder brother, George E. Hughes (1873); a Memoir of Charles Kingsley, prefixed to that writer's "Alton Locke" (1876); and "Our Old Church: What shall we do with it?" (1878)—a volume directed against the movement for the disestablishment of the National Church. He also edited Lowell's "Biglow Papers" (1859); the Count de Paris' work on "The Trades Unions of England" (1869); and Mr. Maurice's treatise on "The Friendship of Books" (1874).

THE VERY REV.

EDWARD MEYRICK GOULBURN, D.D.,

DEAN OF NORWICH,

SON of Edward Goulburn, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law, was born in 1818, and educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was elected a scholar in 1835, and where he graduated B.A. in 1839, taking first-class honours in the school of *Literæ Humaniores*. He was elected a Fellow of Merton College in 1841, and proceeded to the degrees of M.A. in 1842, D.C.L. in 1850, and D.D. in 1856. Having held for some years a college tutorship conjointly with the incumbency of Holywell, in Oxford, he was elected in 1850 to the Head-Mastership of Rugby School. He preached the Bampton Lectures at Oxford in 1850, was appointed Minister of Quebec Chapel and a Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1858, one of the Queen's Chaplains in Ordinary, and Incumbent of St. John's, Paddington, in 1859, and Dean of Norwich in 1866. Dean Goulburn has published amongst other works "The Doctrine of the Resurrection of the Body, as taught in Holy Scripture," 1851; "Introduction to the Devotional Study of the Holy Scriptures," 1854, third edition, 1860; "The Idle Word: Short Religious Essays upon the Gift of Speech and its Employment in Conversation," 1855, second edition, 1864; "Manual of Confirmation," 1855, ninth edition, 1872; "The Book of Rugby School," 1856; a collection of "Family Prayers," 1857, new edition, 1868; "The Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures," 1857; "Thoughts on Personal Religion," 2 vols., 1862; "The Office of the Holy Communion in the Book of Common Prayer: a Series of Lectures," 2 vols., 1863; "The Pursuit of Holiness," 1869, fifth edition, 1873; "The Ancient Sculptures in the Roof of Norwich Cathedral Described and Illustrated, with a History of the See and Cathedral of Norwich from its Foundation to Modern Times," 1872, &c.; "The Great Commission: Meditations on Home and Foreign Missions," 1872; "Is it True? Is it widely received and believed by God's Church? Reasons for neither mutilating nor muffling the Athanasian Creed," 1872; "The Holy Catholic Church: its Divine Ideal, Ministry, and Institution," 1873; "The Acts of the Deacons: a Series of Lectures on the sixth, seventh, and eighth chapters of the Acts of the Apostles;" and (in conjunction with the Rev. Henry Symonds, Rector of Tivetshall) "The Life, Letters, and Sermons of Herbert de Losinga, Founder of Norwich Cathedral," 2 vols., 8vo.

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